Terms of the Enquirer. The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country) For the Daily SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country) For the Daily she, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight has if taken for a shorter period than one year. For semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three surfor six months, payable in advance to be paid in fee, or remitted by mail, nost paid; or Six Dollars. ate, orremitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of tern lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and my succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—it insert once a week, twice a week, or three times a terk, thirty-seven and a half cents.

NTHE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen storiess, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuation cents.

e, 50 cents. lines, and in that proportion for advertisement greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctors who are charged one hundred dollars (paper who are charged one hundred dollars (paper)

of All dues to this omce may be remitted per mail, and and available Bank notes, at the risk of the dust the postage of all letters being paid by the writer. The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any scount to the writer; it is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a

Me., in an extensive business, which operates as a minustar upon the Editors.)

All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this beine, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Samaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case in mblished. Every measure, that has been taken to great impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore acalling. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, and the communication being certified by the name of telestmaster, written on the back of the letter.

VALUABLE ROANOKE LAND FOR SALE.
Att authorised by Robert P. Somervill, of Tennesse, to sell his Tract of Land on the Roanoke river,

I see, to sell his Tract of Land on the Roanoke river, self Taylor's Perry, containing, by late survey, 485 tires. There are on it 156 acres of valuable river bottom, ready for cultivation. The high land is of very society quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of acces, wheat and corn. Persons desiring to view the and will please call on Mr. Armistead Sturdivant, who are in the neighborhood, and will take pleasure in the single of the series of the property of the series of the se

BARK WANTED. BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber having rented the new Tan Yard at Bacon Quarter Branch, (formerly occupied by E. S. Acraeyhough.) wishes to purchase Spanish and Chestellous Bark, for which the highest price will be paid, ansh. For further information, apply at the Tan Ind. M. D. PALMER.

Nance & Jones,

JORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
RICHMOND, Va.

DARTICULAR attention given to the sale of all kinds

April 17-c4w

AMES GARLAND AND WM. M. CABELL AVE united in the practice of Law, and will regu-larly attend the Circuit Superior and County are of Amberst Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell Nelson, and the town of Lynchburg.

A CARD.

NEW YORK, Pebruary 26th, 1849.
UILLIAM JACQUELIN TAYLOR takes this WILLIAM JACQUELIN TAYLOR takes this method of informing his friends in Virginia, who generously sustained him during the last Summer of Fail at Rathbun's Hotel, that he has left that use, and is now engaged at the AMERICAN HOEL, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, and positic the Park, where he solicits a continuance of cirfavors.

SPRING SUPPLY. MAING SUPPLIA

M. P. LADD, Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST, No. 319, head of Broad street,
some Hill., is receiving, by various arrivals from
Anthern markets, his Spring supply of fresh and
are Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Winkulass, Putty, Perfumerles, &c.; also, the most poour Patent Medicines—the whole comprising a full
received the property of the property of the pro-

teneral assortment; and, being purchased upon the sadvantageous terms, enables him to offer them to country friends and the public at the lowest whole

A.S.-Orders from country Merchants and Physi-

To the Afflicted.

28. ROBINSON and WADDEY jointly tender their professional services to the public, and parametry to such as are suffering with Chronic and supsed incurable forms or disease. From long experience they feel assured that they can set, successfully, disease in any form; and are satisful that seventy-five per cent. of such as have despaired getting well may be (by a judicious use of vegetable tenedial agents) restored to at least a comfortable state of health.

state of health. In Chronic cases, where the constitution has not been too much impaired by disease, the use of mercusal other poisons, and when not required to visit rooms at a distance, we charge will be made for serviu wiles a cure is effected. It would be advisable for persons living at a distance

Dus. ROBINSON & WADDEY, Richmond, Va.

P. S. - The Boctors may be found at all times (when my professionally engaged) at their Office, on Frankstret, corner above Exchange Hotel.

Peb 6--c3m

R. & W.

TO UNDERTAKERS. A PLAN for building a new Court-house for the county of Amelia—of brick, with stone foundation, covered with tin—with all the specifications, will be, by the first of May next, deposited in the Clerk's Office of said county, for the inspection of Contractors and Undertakers. Scaled Proposals will thereafter be received until the first of June, when they will be openably the committee, and the contract awarded. -d by the committee, and the contract awarded.
Address—"The Secretary of the Building Committee," Amelia Court house, Va E G LEIGH,
in behalf of the Committee.

April 20-etlstJune
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligence and Petersburg Republican will publish twice a week intil the 15th May next, and forward their accounts to

New Spring Dry Goods. HRISTIAN & LATHROP have opened a daw and varied assortment of new and trable STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, to

Black French Doeskins and Cassimeres Colored, plain and striped Cassimeres Marseilles, Valencia and Linen Vestings Heavy Riding Cords and Merino Cassimeres dik, satin, Lawn and other Cravats Black and colored Silk and Satin Scarfs

Plain and embroidered Grenadines Plain and figured Glace Silks Plain and plaid Ginghams Plain and embroidered Tarletan Muslins Black Matteoni and Italian Silks

Glack French and English Bombazines
Black Sifk Warp Alpaceas
Black Sifk Warp Alpaceas
Plain and figured celored Alpaceas
Rich Mouselin de Laines
Prench Wrought Capes, Collars and Cuffs
Lawns-every style and quality
Rich plaid and figured Linen Lustres
Bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting
Prints-every style and quality
Parasols-every quality and color
Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Bandboxes—all
which will be sold on the most favorable terms, by
CHRISTIAN & LATHROP,
March 80—ctf
No. 99, Main street.

VALUABLE FLOUR MILL AND SE-VERAL TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

DURSUANT to a decree of the County Court of Ap
pomattox, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May,

1849, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, if not disposed of

the trivate sub-scorner—in which event due notice will it private sale sooner—in which event due notice given.) the BENT CREEK FLOUR MILL.

be given,) the BENT CREEK FLOUR MILL. This multis on a never-failing stream, situated in the said county of Appenattor, within about a mile of Lock 38 of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and II7 miles of Richmond, and in a fine wheat country. The mill course is roomy, substantial, and the fixures well adapted for the manufacture of flour. The land proposed to be attached to the mill consists of about 230 acres, of which 150 acres are in timber, the residue rich, open land, well-fenced in.

land, well fenced in.

At the same time, the subscriber will sell five other Tracts of Land in the vicinity of the mill, near the town of Bent Creek. One of these consists of 184 acres of rich tobacco land, of which 120 acres are in woods, the residue has been cleared, but is now coverably a second growth, and has not been cultivated for twenty-five years. One other tract, all in woods, except a few acres, containing 264 acres. Another tract, adjoining the same, within a few hundred yards of ames ityer, containing 203 acres, all in woods. Anolames liver, containing 203 acres, all in woods. Anoher tract, containing also 203 acres, adjoining this, early att in woods, laying also close to the river. Aloo, another tract of 203 acres, adjoining the last, of which a part is cleared. Also, a House and Lot, the best in the town of Bent Creek, and a Lumber house on theri-

A bridge will soon be erected over the river at Bent

A bridge will soon be erected over the river at Bent licek, which will add greatly to the value of property there and its neighborhood.

The sale will take place upon the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock, A M., the terms of which will be payments is equal instalments of one, two and three ears, with interest from the date of sale—the purchacts giving bond with approved security, and a deed of that on the property to secure the payments.

Cersons wishing to purchase can communicate with the subscriber, by letter, at his residence. (Alta Vista,) hear Warren, Albemark county—postage paid—or they an visit the premises, and Mr. Andrew White, who lives adjoining, will show any and all the property.

March 27—ctda RICHD. POLLARD

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, April 23, 1849.

TO THE DEMCCRATS OF VIRGINIA! On Thursday next you will have to discharge the highest and most responsible duty of Freemen, that of casting your suffrages for those whom you wish to represent you in the State and National Councils. Many of you will have done so before what we now write will meet your eye. You hold the political power of the State in your own hands; you have a majority in nearly all of the Congressional Districts. Will you not exercise that power? Will you not call out that majority? Or will you rather suffer that vigilance, so necessary to guard your rights and liberties, to sleep? Will you supinely fold your arms when those rights and those liberties are so seriously threatened? Will you suffer yourselves to be lulled into a false security by being told that you have a Southern President, who will protect Southern right?

What have you to hope from General Taylor? Has he not already proved that those of you who were induced to vote for him, by the false representations of his friends, have been deceived and betrayed? It was promised you that General Taylor would be no partizan-he has been found acting entirely with your political opponents. It was promised you that he would be the President of the whole country and not of a party, and that Democrats would have weight in his Administration as well as Whigs-he has composed his Cabinet exclusively of the bitterest Whigs. It was promised you that he would not be proscriptive-we have not seen a more ruthless prescription of public officers, to make way for his party friends, even under General Harrison's Administration. It was promised you that he would not disturb our present just and constitutional Tariff-he has already avowed himself in favor of a change. It was promised you that he would be true to the South on the great Slavery question; in his Inaugural, he has preserved on that subject an ominous silence When it was said that he endeavored to procure an adjustment of the question satisfactory to the South, during the last days of Congress, his friends indignantly denied it-he nas called to his councils a Free Soiler and an Abolitionist.

What have you to expect from General Taylor's party? A repeal of those wise and salutary laws which you have enacted for the administration of the revenues and finances of the Government, which have been tried by the test of experience, and been found to succeed, beyond your most sanguine hopes, in their practical operation-a re-enactment of all those odious measures which you have so often and so emphatically condemned-a concession of the power to exclude you from those territories which are your property, which you have purchased with your treasure and your blood-a shameful sacrifice and surrender of rights guarantied to you by the Constitution.

strenuous exertions you may securefa Democratic House of Representatives-you already have a Democratic Senate. And thus your time-honored principles may be saved-the South may be saved-the storm which now threatens disunion and civil strile may pass harmless by. You may thus pour oil on the troubled waters, and Fonder perpetual the

blessings of our glorious Union. Let every man, then, who calls himself a Demoorat do his whole duty on Thursday. Soma of the districts are very closely contested-one vote may turn the scale. Wake up then, fellow citizens! Arouse yourselves! Remember the importance of the occasion. You have pledged yourselves to stand by the South at all hazards and to the last extremity. Send men to our public councils who will redeem that pledge if necessary. Bring out our whale strength, and all will be well. Victory will

again perch upon our banner! At last the administration organs, or rather one of them, has come reluctantly up to the mark, and not only avows, but fiercely defends the proscriptive policy of General Taylor's administration. The much abused, everlastingly stigmatized principle, that "to the victors belong the spoils," is, in truth, fully and zealously adopted by the disinterested, single-hearted, pure-spirited, all decency party. The stiff and stilled affectation of the National Intelligencer, with its stately nothings, and inflated self-conceit, is forced to the necessity of avowing that, the pledges given by Gen. Taylor, pending the canvass, are wholly untenable, since that is over; always supposing that the Whig party interests are to be taken into account. To be sure, there is a most distingue and aristocratic curl of the upper lip at the bare mention, or intimation of the Whig administra. tion, tollowing the practices which their frothy rhetoric has been employed for years in abusing in the Democrats. The idea of the "great conser vative party" condescending to adopt, as a leading rule of their policy, a course which they, themselves, have grown hoarse in swearing had forever disgraced the nation, and even the "Locofocos," is a thing so monstrous, that even its undeniable truth affords no sort of justification to any luckless wight who may dare proclaim it. The National Intelligencer has con. descended to notice the contumacy, and they "have not yet done with the subject" "Let no dog bark ' How is the sturdy phalanx of Democracy to survive the next givings-out of this great wind-instrument through which some of the noises of this administration break upon the ear of the public! How scathing the satire, how withering the scorn, how majestic the indignation, how moving and subduing the eloquence, how like the immortal Burke!! Tom Thumb, in the uniform of the Emperor, is not a whit more like Napoleon! This courteous, polite and polished print, is most merrily indignant at the thought that, "the furies of the guillotine" "should discourse against all capital punishment as soon as their own power of decapitating men is stopped;" and with a self-

complacency which must put to rout and

shame the self-righteousness of the strict-

est Pharisee, they stroke down their venerable

beard, put on the Executioner's apron, assume

the handle of the bloody axe, and, with

a devoutexpression of countenance which none

but one of their own sect can ever know, asseverate in the name of all the decency, and before the face of heaven, that, there never was any thing so proper, pious, becoming and commendable, as so proper, pious, becoming and commendable, as are facts, not generally known, connected with his appearance at Columbus, as a candidate for the Democracy "would the multitudinous sea incarnadine," in the Whigs, under the lead of his unter want of ordinary honesty." "Old Zack," cleanses from all pollution, and commends them to the especial favor and confidence of the American people. But the Intelligencer is not done with the subject, and we hope to see it demonstrated that there is in all this, on their part, neither falsehood, deception nor fraud. We desire to see it ostablished by the history of the French Revolution that, what they stigmatize as proscription in Mr. Polk four years ago, is that if Congress had the power to 'abolish' slanow merely a "fair distribution of the offices of very, it also had the power to establish it, and it Government." Let this "learned Theban" show could purchase a square in the city of Boston, About \$335,000 was paid out of the Subof plate; the editor of the Nashville Union has been presented with a new suit of clothes; and who are "honest, capable and faithful to the prices, together with a varied assortment of nglish and American Dry Goods.

April 21—d2w

THOMAS & CHARLES ELLIS.

April 21—d2w

Thomas are put into their places.

About \$335,000 was paid out of the Subof plate; the editor of the Nashville Union has been presented with a piece of plate; the editor of the Nashville Union has been presented with a new suit of clothes; and who are "honest, capable and faithful to the constitution," are turned out of office, and Whigs who have distinguished themselves as brawling politicians, are put into their places.

About \$335,000 was paid out of the Subof the Nashville Union has been presented with a new suit of clothes; and been presented with a new suit of clothes; and who are "honest, capable and faithful to the gratitude of this spot, but a few months ago, have been presented with a new suit of clothes; and been presented with a new suit of clothes; and that we have indeed experienced a calamity—
that we have indeed experienced

There is much, very much, more which the PEOPLE desire to be informed of; and before the Intelligencer is 'done' with it, we hope to be fully satisfied upon every subject connected with the various ramifications of rewards and punish-We all know, the world knows, Gen. Tay-

lor, Mr. Collamer and the Intelligencer know, that the President of the United States was elected to that high and distinguished office as a reward for his services upon the fields of Mexico. His services were great, his reward is most magnificent-his labors were extremely arduous, the prize conferred upon him as a remuneration therefor occupies a secondary place to no station on this earth for honor and glory .-Truly this Mexican war was a God-send to General Zachary Taylor, whatever might have been Mr. Collamer's view of the subject when he occupied a seat on the floor of Congress .-Without this war he would have been simply Gen. Taylor by breve,t for the remainder of his days. We will not doubt that Gen. Taylor feels a deep sense of gratitude to the nation for the confidence and esteem it has manifested towards him. How will the American people be surprised to learn that similar services rendered by others in the Mexican war, have failed to be regarded by General Taylor in the light in which our citizens viewed his own! There was a venerable man found in office at the commencement of General Taylor's Administration-his name is Drum .-He was appointed by one of the "earlier Presidents"-Mr. Jefferson gave him his commission He had escaped what the Whigs are pleased to call "the ruthless proscription" of General Jackson. Mr. Van Buren, with his New York system of tactics, had allowed this officer to pass unmolested. Even the tumultuous irruption of West country office-seekers, who followed with a wild hurrah the progress of General Harrison to Washington, spared the venerable hairs of this faithful public functionary. Yet forty-five years of honest and laborious service were deemed insufficient to establish his competency. He must suffer; not from proscription, "from honor," but by way of "equalizing the burthens of service to the Government."

We can imagine the conversation between Mr. Collamer and the white-headed victim as

he came forward upon his trial:-Mr. Collamer .- Old man, there are strong and very urgent applications for your office by some of our frients. What have you to say why you shall not be turned out of office? We wish to deal fairly by you-we will proscribe

no man under this Administration. Mr. Drum -1 have nothing to say, Mr Collamer, in my defence, except that, for forty five years, from youth to hoary age, I have passed through the scrutiny of every succeeding Administration without one breath of censure or complaint ever having been uttered against me, even by malignity itself. The tests of Mr. Jefferson were applied to me upon my appoint ment. I have endeavored to live up to his standard ever since.

Mr. Collamer .- I hope you are not Sir. You look old and teable, and I observe you are clad in deep mourning. How is this,

Mr. Drum .- I am old and feeble, Sir, and have some cause for distress. My son-the staff of my declining years-determined to serve his country in the Mexican War-he, Sir, was left and my toolish fond old heart cannot help feeling as if crushed under the blow. But as he fell in the service of that country which has honored and supported me, I feel as if I could endure it; besides, the nation is grateful to those who served in the army, and my boy's memory will, doubt" less, be dear to his countrymen.

Mr. Collamer - Very true, very true, Mr. Druin; "God tempers the winds to the shorn lamb"-you can go, sir.

It is in vain that nearly half a century of hones: and faithful services plead for this old manit is all in vain that the blood of his child cries aloud from the battle-fields of his country to spare the aged parent; the office is wanted for a hungry partizan, and the old servant is sacrificed. So much for the spirit of "no-party" and "the precedents of the earlier Previdents." But Mr. Warren is no respecter of persons. Col. Geary, who had actually led into battle the forces of his country and won honor and distinction in the terrible fight of Chapulteper, has also been dismissed from office. So of Mr. Cheatham, the father of the gallant Captain of the same name, who served in Mexico-

"Tis just a smack of Hornbook's way:
Thus goes he on from day to day;
Thus doth he poison, kill and slay—
And's weel paid for 't."

It this be not bloody and indefensible proscription, for opinion's sake, we confess our inability

to comprehend what is. We are sorry to believe that General Taylor has yielded to the clamor of the office-seekers and designing men about him, and has given up those virtuous resolves with which he led the country to believe he had entered upon the duties of the Presidency. He has made an irreparable misigke. He has now fully identified himself, not only with Whig principles, but with Whig policy too, the most intolerant and pro-

It is always an easy task for the Democracy to triumph over open and undisguised Whiggery, no matter who may be the standard bearer. Yet the Whig torces never triumph over Democracy but by professing principles which they do not entertain, and giving pledges which they heedlessly violate.

ANOTHER BEAUTY.

E. G. Squier, the new Charge to Guatemela, in place of Mr. Hise, Democrat, removed, was, as we learn from the Chilicothe (Ohio) Advertiser, a supporter last tall of Van Buren for Pre-

sident! The Advertiser adds: "Whatever may have been his motive for not speaking in terms of approval of the appointment, we venture the assertion, that there is not a Taylor Whig in this State, who knew Squier during his residence here, that will not be surprised, nay, utterly astounded, upon hearing that he has received this appointment. During his connection with the Gazette, as its editor, he acquired a reputation for the lowest species of blackguardism, which even his political friends did not attempt to defend. The winter belore he left here, he went to Columbus, was a candidate for nomination before the Whig caucus for clerk of the House; and. after pledging himself to abide by its decision, run against the candidate who obtained the nomination and was elected, by the Democrats, with the aid of a few Whigs. Here was such a violation of good faith, as demonstrated his utter destitution of all honorable principle. But there

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT .- In the recent speech of Gen. Chapman in Congress, according to Potomac, of the Baltimore Patriot, he argued, that if Congress could abolish slavecustom House, and Congress could abolish slavery within the limits of that square. And also,

To the Editors of the Enquirer: URBANNA, Middlesex Co., April 12.

Messrs. Editors—Yesterday was a proud day for the Democracy of this county. It had been announced that the Congressional candidates (Messrs. Holladay and Forbes) would address he people on the 11th-that being Court day .-At an early hour a large concourse of persons had assembled to listen to the discussion. Mr. Holladay led off. I had been led to look for something extra from this gentleman, but his effort surpassed my most sauguine expectations .-His reasoning is unanswerable, his deductions are logical, and his eloquence is fervent. He reviewed with great success the acts of the late administration. He adverted to the Tariff of '46 -its excellent provisions-its success, even be-yond the hopes of its framers-and asked, why destroy a system so admirably adapted to the wants of the country 1 He charged the Whig party with acting in bad laith, inasmuch, as some plan had already been suggested for the incorporation of a Bank of the United States, when they solemnly declared in the late canvass, that the idea of such a scheme was obsolete. Internal Improvements by the G eral Government, as recommended by Presided Taylor in his Inaugural, he attacked as uncoassitutional, inexpedient and unwise. This contion of his speech was indeed most happy. Counted in larguage so simple that the most illiterate could not fail to understand-in argument so strong, that it must have convinced the minds of the unbiassed and unprejudiced. His peroration was beautifuleloquent in appeal to the Democratic party to stand by their principles in these trying times.

Mr. Forbes followed in a speech of an hour's ength. He congratulated the Whig party on the election of General Taylor-a man who had, with seventeen soldiers, whipped five hundred Indians, amid the screams of women and the "squalling" of children, at Fort Harrison-who had gained a great victory at Buena Vista - and who was (what was very hard to find, he, Mr. F., suggested, now-a-days) an honest man. He rejoiced that General Cass had been defeated, b cause Martin Van Boren had betrayed the South. and he knew that General Cass would have act ed likewise. As to pledges, he would sooner take an honest man, without them, than a dishonest man with them. Suppose (said he) you were all Bank Directors, and had to elect a Cashier, one to whom your money and your interests were to be entrusted. An individual presents himself who openly avows that he was in favor of stealing, but that, if it should be your pleasure to elect him, he would pledge himself not to steal would you rather choose such an one than a man whom you knew to be honest, and who refused to give pledges of any sort?

Mr. Holladay supposed his competitor mean to say, that General Cass, whi had been addicted to the practice of stealing, bar pledged himself to sin no more;—but his compet for had supported a man for Vice President who (aguratively) had en stealing all his life-who had refused to give any pledges for his turne good conduct, and who even now continued to seal.

Mr. Forbes brought Thomas H. Benton forward to prove certain charges which he had orged against the past Administration - that same Benton who had been a Locofi co from the day that he had done this basiness (twitting his

eravat) down to the present time.

Mr. Holladay expressed surprise that the gentleman, who was st well versed in the law, should bring into Court, as a witness a man whom he had accused of felony. The discussion was condcted with market good feeling and with ourtesy, which does great honor to both gentlenen. All parties ac knowledged that Mr. E gained a decided triumph. The Democrae were delighted with their candidate, expressingthe most unbounded confidence in him - as a mn every way calculated to represent a Virgina constituency in ongress. There are some few Democrats the Presidency, believing in the would be true to his word in being a negarty President. They are fully convinced, tha inasmuch as he has selected a Cabinet from le Whig ranks exclusively, and the selection lade, too, among the most ultra and objectionble of partizans, his professions were made miely to catch birds of "every feather." They will be found rallying in support of their party in support of their party Alexander R Holladay. I the Democracy Wr. do their duty throughout le District, Whiggery will receive its death-blo. "So mote it be.
URBANNA.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. Discussion between Mr. Sanard and Dr. Shep-

pard, at New Kent and Charles City. I don't think the people of New Kent, or, in deed, of any other paris of the district, understand Mr. Stanard's posion in regard to the Eltham Railroad question I was at New Kent Court, and heard the dicussion there between him and Dr. Sheppard; nd I certainly understood him to commit hmself fully to go for a State subscription to be Etham road, if he should be elected; and I how many of the people, and I believe all thee, of all sides and al parties, so understood his; for it was after the discussion a subject of mich conversation, both there and at a muster I atended a few days after, and it was thought he sould get a good many votes, on that account, sat he would not otherwise receive, as Dr. Sieppard took ground flat tootedly against the Mate subscription, on the ground that he would not agree to tax the many

for a State subscription to a railroad that would, in his opinion, benefit but a very few individu als. I say I was at New Kent, and heard this.

-Now, I was not at Charles City Court last Thursday, but I understand, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Sanard took very different ground there. Dr. Seppard, before commenting on his course, asked him plainly and flatly whether or not, if elected, he (Mr. Stanard) would vote for a Sute subscription of two or three-fifths, as the cise might be, to the Eltham Railroad, and Mr. Stanard answered him that, as at present advised he should. The Doctor then commented, with great earnestness, upon the policy of legislating for the few against the interests of the many; and then, with great apparent effect, argued that Mr. Stanard's course would tend directly to transfer the transporta tion of persons and priperty from the James River to the Pamunkey, Mr. Stanard, seeing the impression that pr. Sheppard's remarks were making upon thecrowd, rose and said he would not vote for any subscription whatever by the State to the Etham Railroad, unless h shou'd be instructed by a majority of the people of New Kent, Charles City, and James City so to do. Thus changing his ground, and placing himself precisely on the same platform with Dr. Sheppard, whom I heard say at a muster after New Kent Court, (and I understand that he said the same at Charles City Court,) that although opposed to any State subscription to that work, (the Eltham foad,) yet, if instructed by a majority of the three counties below Richmond, be would feel himself bound to go for it.

I have written this that the public may know how Mr. Stanard stands, and that he may not have the benefit of going for the State subscription in New Kent, and also the benefit of going against it in Charles City. I would not do Mr Stanard an injustice; and I will therefore take the liberty, for which I hope I will be pardoned, (on the ground that the election is so near a hand that testimony cannot be had from more distant points,) of calling on Mr. John A. Meredith, who intends, as I understand, to vote for Mr. Stanard, and who was at New Kent Court, and Mr. George Watts, to say whether they did not understand Mr. Stanard as committing himself there fully for the State subscription to the Eltham Railroad; and upon Mr. Bat Graves, who, I also hear, will vote for Mr. Stanard, and who was at Charles City Court, to would vote against such subscription unless instructed not to do so by a majority of the three counties in the lower end of the District.

DEMOCRATS READ THIS!! The Richmond Whig in speaking of you says

It is our impression that, laboring as they do under the depression natural to men who have been so lately defeated in a great political contest, they will not take interest enough in the spring elections to induce them to turn out in strength, and that in many instances they will go entirely

EDITORS IN LUCK .- We perceive that several editors have been recently presented with substantial tokens of esteem by their readers and friends. The able editors of the Louisville Journal have been presented with a piece the ingratitude of republics would not find a

[From the Halmes County (Ohio) Farmer.] OUR POSTMASTER REMOVED.

Just as we expected, the administration of Gen. Taylor is to be another edition of that of old John Adams, federal in all its bearings .-Notwithstanding all the promises and professions of General Taylor, previous to the election, that he would not be the President of a porty, he has called around him the most bitter and unrelenting politicians in the Union, and the axe is now being freely applied to the heads of Democratic office holders. John Caskey, the ostensible editor of the

Holmes County Whig, one of the most rabid papers in the State, has been apppointed postmaster in Millersburg, in place of that staunch old Democratic pioneer Jonathan Korn! During the Mexican war, Mr. Caskey openly opposed every movement of our army-declared he would oppose the war "as long as he could and with what little strength he had"—abused the officers and soldiers engaged in the war as robbers, land-pirates, and murderers-and that they had become so accustomed to plunder and blood, that if ever they returned home "it would be but to afflict their country and grieve their friends." Yet, no sooner is the war over, and one of the leading generals in that war made President, than this tory editor becomes a fawning lick-spittle, and is among the first to beg office at the hands of the new administration!-What wicked inconsistency. But we do not regret the removal and appointment, except on one account; and that is, because Mr. Korn is a poor, hard working, honest man, with a large family; and his amiable daughter, Miss Mary J. Korn, was the acting postmaster, and was toiling in the discharge of her duties to aid in maintaining a large family of younger brothers and sisters. But she is a good school mistress, and will no doubt gladly exchange her place for a less profitable one in a school-room.

[From the New York Evening Post, April 13 HENRY CLAY REDIVIVUS. The friends of Mr. Clay celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of his birth day at

the Apello Hall, last evening, with a public dinner.

The following gentlemen presided at the fes-

President-N. Bowditch Blunt. Vice Presidents-Nicholas Dean, James R. Wood, M. D., William S Duke, David Webb, Daniel Ulman, M. R. Brewer, Joseph M. Price, A. G. Peckham, John T. Dodge, Smith

J. Eastman, A. W. White, Benedict Lewis, Jr. There were about four hundred guests present, and speeches and toasts, and letters of every political complexion, were made, and read profusely. After the abundant and well-arranged supper had been disposed of, Mr. Blunt, the President, delivered a brief eulogy upon Mr. Clay, in

which he confined himself with significant strictness to the record. Mr. Blunt had not yet heard of Mr. Clay's defeat in the last Whig National Convention. The following letters in reply to invitations to the festival were then read from Mr. Clay, President Taylor, and ex President Van Buren:

Response of Mr. Clay.
ASBLAND, 6th April, 1849. Gent'emen: I received last evening your offi-cial letter, stating the purpose of a few of my friends in New York to celebrate my approaching birth-day, and invi ing my attendance on

Feeling that this honor far transcends any merit I possess, or the value of any public services I ever performed, I am, nevertheless, deeply affected by it, and recognize in it a proof of friendship, which excites in my breast senti-I pray you, gentlemen, to accept yourselves my great obligations, and of my cordial and respectful acknowledgement

Waving other considerations, as I have just terminated a long voyage and a long absence from home, it is not in my power, as you anticipated, to accept your kind invitation. Reciprocating, with all my heart . your ob-

Reciprocating, with all bit, your gratefully, most truly and faithfully, your gratefull. H. CLAY.

Letter from President Taylor.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1849.
Gentlemen: Your favor of the 5th inst., inviting me to attend a celebration of the birthday of Mr. Clay is just received. It would afford me pleasure to join you on that occasion, and assist n doing honor to a distinguished patriot, whose history is identified with the honor and fame of his country, but the urgency of official duties ren-

ders it impossible for me to leave the seat of government at this time.

1 am, therefore, compelled with regret to de cline the courteous invitation which you have been deputed to send me. I remain, with respect, your obedient servant, Z TAYLOR.

Response of Mr. Van Buren. LINDENWALD, April 10, 1849.

Gentiemen: I feel myself honored by your invitation to attend the festival to be given by the friends of Henry Clay on the occasion of his

the favorable reception by your Association of the opinions I have heretofore expressed of the whatever. I concluded to take whig principles It affords me much pleasure to be assured of character and claims to public consideration of your venerable friend, and of the nature of your devotion to him. Those opinions are still enterdevotion to him. Those opinions are still enter-tained, and I therefore need only add an expres-tained, and I therefore need only add an expres-tained, and I therefore need only add an expression of my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to avail myself of your present politeness.

I am, gentlemen,
very respectfully and truly yours,
M. VAN BUREN.

At the close of the reading of President Tayor's letter, the following regular toast was anounced by the President:

The Memory of Wastington.—" Men blush that here was but one."—Music, 'Dirge.'
To this toast Daniel Uliman delivered a paraphrase upon a chapter of Cornelius Nepos commemorative of the yet unparallelled, yet unequalled, and yet unapproached greatness and

condness of General Washington.

The following table had not been published when Mr. Ullman made his speech, it it had been he would undoubtedly have recited it before closing; we therefore give it as we find it in the Boston Pest this morning, and as Mr. Ullman would nave given it, had it arrived in time. THE PAINTER-A FABLE.

THE PAINTER—A FABLE.

A painter growing very smart
While but a tyro in the art,
Gave notice,—which was duly sent
Throughout all Rome, of his intent
Mere common daubing to forego,
And "paint like Michael Angelol"
The artist's plan, well meant, no doubt,
Was something bard to carry out,
So poor in color and design,
His pictures, though he thought them fine,
Would hardly grace a country sign;
And all the people laughed outright
To see the vain architous wight,
(By every amateur surpassed) (By every amateur surpassed) Go on a dauber to the last. MORAL. To rival Michael Angelo

In artist like inventions— Or "rule like Washington"—I trow. Needs more than good intentions The reading of Mr. Van Buren's letter was preceded by the following toast: The Boast of America -"FREEDOM." "To pre

serve its consistency the soil of newly acquired territory should not be marked by the footsteps ot involuntary servitude." To which, in obedience to a universal call,

says the Tribune, Joseph L. White rose and after defining his position, nominated Henry Clay, of Ashland, as the candidate of the whig party It deserves to be remembered that last evening was the anniversary of Mr. Clay's nomination by Mr. White, four years ago, under similar cir-cumstances, at Niblo's garden.

Against a run of ill luck it is the practice of

skillful gamesiers to change hands some times; and it would have been at least as auspicious for Mr. Clay if he could have received his renomination at the hands of a new man.

Mr. White's speech, like the rattle snake, is most remarkable for its head and its tail. It commences by denouncing the "calamity" experi-enced by General Taylor's nomination, and with

the assurance that he, "at least, would not cave in," and concludes with a proffer of his unconditional support to General Taylor's administration, throwing Mr. Clay's influence into the bar-"When I contemplate the fact," he begins, that but one year since our hopes were rising. "that but one year since our hopes were rising, and our belief was confident that the theory of

whose best and noblest efforts have been given to its service. For forty years Henry Clay had devoted himself to the development of the en ergies and resources of this country, and we believed that the nation would set its seal on those labors by his elevation to the Presidency. A few short months passed, and that hope was

"It was not by the act of God, it was not for the want of affection-instant, pressing, ardent, omnipresent-throughout the land in the bosoms of men, but on account of a malicious ma'ignant-[Hisses and loud calls for other speakers were here heard |- Gentlemen, may I speak here? [Speak out! speak out!] It was on account of a deep-seated, malignant, eternal hostility that the commation, that the man was defeated, and the hope of his friends, and the desire of the Whigs of the Union, swept away by one fell blow. Yes, and that blow was wielded by the kands of traitors in the Whig camp! By that blow, of the combined power of treachery and of money, the friends of Mr. Clay were denied their home, and sent forth to wander upon strange ground; and then, as a Whig, a Clay Whig, an ultra Whig [applause,] I determined that whatever course others in their judgment and conscience might adopt, I at least would not cave in , and I never have.'

Mr. White concluded his speech with the following profe-sion of allegiance, designed, however, to be construed independently of the last sentence above quoted:

"But I owe a word to our Taylor 'riends who are present, and as they have listened with some patience to my remarks thus lar, they will, I trust, now bear with me while I pay the debt -After the election was over, and I saw the President surrounding himself with a cabinet composed of such men as John M. Clayion and Thomas Ewing, I doubted no longer as to the whig tendencies of the government. I gladly believe that it cannot be anything else but whiz, nor do I believe General Taylor to be anything else but a whig. And while the administration is carried on as it is begun, we are as whigs as Clay whigs, bound to sustain it without reserve. "Allow me also a prediction: Henry Clay is about to return to the Senate. And in that scene of his early triumphs and of his mature power,

of this present administration, than Henry Clay of Kentucky.
"And now, I trust, that as a Clayman, I am understood. I intend to make no factious oppo-sition. I never had such an intention. If the Convention had nominated Ciayton, Cristenden, Corwin, McLean-yes, or even Daniel Websier, I should have supported him with all my humble ability and influence. But as it is, let us lorget ubis as to the nero who has been chosen, and shaking hands together on one common platform, rejoice in the success of whig principles. 'Moreover, all is now over. Our triend, and the tavorise of the whig party, yet remains to us. May Heaven still preserve, green and vigorous

the laurel that adorns his venerable head! And

in 1852, it that head be above the earth, I, for

I tell you, tellow-citizens, there will be found no

more sincere, no abler advocate and champion

one, shall know no locality but Ashland, and no One would have supposed that such a profession ought to have satisfied his audience, but so did not think Mr. White. He felt that he must wash himself of his tree soil heresy which he does in this wise. How tar it will satisfy his Wnig allies at Washington, to be told that the Buffalo platform was thoroughly Whig, and how far it will serve to make Mr. White's peace with Gen. Taylor, it is not our business to con-

weekly accounts of the Bank of France. They will now give it to you, fellow-citizens, in extreme confidence, and in a protound belief that it will never find its way beyond the walls of this of four millions.

room. (Laughter)
"When I went to Buffalo I had no doubt that upon. I did not go as a delegate, but rather as a ient where the tusiness was being transacted .--But subsequently I was induced to take part, and was appointed upon the committee to craft reso-now Onio Senators, were memoria. I had prepared resolutions decidedly embodying a protecpared resolutions decidedly embodying a protective tariff, internal improvements and payment of the national debt, all sound Whig doc rines—the doctrines of Henry Clay.

4 The other members of the Committee were

for free soil, and admitted with it a small measure of internal improvement. I offered my resolutions to them; they refused to report those resolutions. Subsequently, in Committee of the Whole, I rose and moved them again. They were opposed, and the question was argued and carried in layor of whig doctrines. Or course these details are supported in layor of whigh doctrines. those doctrines were expressed in a manner to enable them to be swallowed as easily as possible by gentlemen who had previously battled against them, but they were there, and they were adopted unanimously. The Buffalo platform was thus made a sound and unexceptionable whig

platform. "I then said to myself, as I don't go for men but for principle, what ought I to do 3 It Mr. Van Buren plants himself on this platform, there will be three alternatives to choose between: Cass, with locofocoism; Van Buren, an old locofoco, indeed, but pledged to whig principles; and

form and point out a single word in it that is no thoroughly whig. I concluded to go for Van Buren also, because I wanted to beat General Taylor, because I disliked his original supporters, and because I preferred to see the whig party out of power with principles, to seeing it

in power without principles." As General Taylor's principles are now all well defined, particularly upon the subject of freedom in the new territories, about which Mr Joseph L. White affected once to feel some interest; and as he has selected a cabinet, the principles of a majority of whom, are equally well defined, and as Mr. Joseph L. White hadiscovered that the principles of both are entire-ly in accordance with the Buffalo platform, why, of course, Mr. Joseph L White could do nothing less than to give those principles the neces-

sary support of his name and favor. Willis Hall and Dudley Selden do not appear to have been present. Mr. Greeley was, and made a speech, to which the Tribune thus al-

"Horace Greeley responded to this toast in some remarks of which the substance may yet be given, in case they should be desired, or are very badly butchered in some other paper-il not, they may pass unreported." We wish some one would outcher it then, at

Though neither birds of moral kind , Yet when hanged or stuffed with straw, Show us which way blows the wind. [Where was Mr. Botts ? - Enquirer. CHOLERA AT THE WEST .- The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst., in reference

to the health of that city, says: "From Tuesday, the 3d, to Tuesday the 10th at noon, twenty-six cases of cholera were reported at the Register's office. Of this number, twelve died the others are either convalence, twelve died the others are either convalence, or the result has not yet been reported. Of the twenty-six reported, nineteen were hands on steamboats, or emigrants lately arrived; the others were resi-

dents of the city,"
dents of the city,"
During the upward trip of the Shenandoah,
During the upward trip of the 16th inst., the
which arrived at Cincinnation the 16th inst., the
which arrived at Cincinnation with a melancholy
tamily of Mr. Lippincott met with a melancholy
tamily of Mr. Lippincott met with a melancholy
tamily of Mr. Lippincott met with the cholera affliction. Mrs. L. was taken with the cholera and died, and a short time afterwards she was accompanied in the sleep of death by her husband-leaving seven children orphans." that the forward wheat has been nearly, if not

quite, destroyed by the late cold weather. know of one tarmer whose wheat, a week ago. looked remarkably well, who has turned his calthe upon his fields. So much was the wheat injured by the frost, that he found it was idle to look for a crop. [Pete.sburg Intelligencer.] We learn from a friend in the country

that the frost made a clean sweep of the young It is estimated by the Nantucket Enquirer

that during the next two or three months the

ONE DAY LATER BY THE EUROPA.

TELEGRAPHIC AND EXPRESS NEWS We extract from the New York papers the

following intelligence, received by express and telegraph at Liverpool, up to the hour of the sailing of the Europa:

ENGLAND. RUMORED CHANGE OF MINISTRY -London April 7, 10, A. M.-1 have just been informed that a rumor is very prevaient in political circles this morning that Lord Stanley and his party have come to the determination of strangling the bill for repealing the Naviga ion Laws, and that in the event of the House of Peers rejecting the bill, it is said to at John Russell and his colleagues will resign; Lord Stanley will then accept office should Her Majesty send for him. At some of the Clubs it is said that the following list is handed about as containing the names of the more prominent of the Stanley

First Lord of the Tressury, Lord Stanley;

Home Office, Duke of Richmond; Chancellor

of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries; Foreign Office, Mr. D'Israeli; Colonies, Mr Newdega e; Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham; President of the Council, Duke of Rutland IRELAND. THE CASE OF MR. DUFFY - The Commissions Court is to open this day, April 7, and great anxiety is felt to learn the course which the Cown lawyers will take in the case of Mr. Doffy. The interview which the Irish Members had with Lord Clarendon in the early part of this week,

has caused the triends of the unfortunate prisoner to feel satisfied that no stone will be left unturned to convict him. All parties, even the buterest political opponent of Mr. Duffy, has regarded the observation of Lord Clarendon as to his guilt not only uncalled for, but wicked and unconstitutional. So thoroughly ind gnant are the ednors of the Troy press, that the most able and influential of them are soundly rating his Lordship for the mischievous course he thought proper to

MEMORIAL OF THE CITIZENS OF DUBLIN -The memorial from the citz no of Dublin, on tetalf of Mr. Duffy, has not yet been presented. The sentiments which that document contains, and the fact of its being signed by nearly 12,000 men, all of whom are highly respectable and influen-tial, may perhaps serve to awaken in the mind of Lord Clarendon that it mignt perhaps tend more to the peace of society and the restoration of harmony and confidence in the Government, it he gave up the farther presecution of a man who has been already very severely punished for his pelitical zeal and enthusiasm.

LEGAL DIPPICULTIES AT THE PROSECUTION. Connected with this memorial we are in posses-sion of some few secrets, which by the way will in all probabili y cause Mr Auorney General Monaghan greater legal difficulties than any he has yet encountered. It is a known fact that many of the persons who have signed the memorial on behalf of Mr. Doffy, are on the jury list; hence, should they be summoned and called to challenged on the ground that they do not stand indifferent to the prisoner, they having expressed an opinion that Mr. Duffy is not guilty, or at least should not be farther prosecuted.

STARVATION AND CH LERA .- The letters which we have received from the South of Ireland this morning are very alarming as to the spread of starvation. The Cholera is also daily adding to the number of deaths.
Funds for Mitchel's Family -The funds c 1lected for the support of Mrs. John Mitchel and her children, and which have been handed over

to that lady, amount to £1,727 15s. 91. FRANCE. STATE OF THE BANK.—We have received the weekly accounts of the Bank of France. They

DISTURBANCES AT GEN-A - The accounts from Mr. Van Buren would be the candidate fixed Genoa state that disturbances had broken out in that city, and that a strong party desired a Republic, which it was expected would be p oclaimed on the night of the 1st inst. Gen. Marmora had arrived before the city.

When the steamer sailed, Genoa was in a

had joined the National Consul, who had made himself obnavious by a proclamation he had put forth some few days ago, was insulted, and the British arms attempted be forn down from the font of his residence.

THE INSURRECTION TRIUMPHANT -Gen. Farerti had interferred and attempted to queil the insurrection, but was surrounded, disarmed, and put in prison. The drums were beating to artus, and snots firing after the steamer had ceased to nave any communication with the shore.

STATE OF SIEGE - The Sardinian Government

has declared Genoa in a state of siege.

The Armistics with Radetsey.—The intelligence comes from Turin that Radersky has connted to modify the Armistice, on condition that France and England shall guarantee its execution, viz: that it is not to cease until the conclusion of peace. GERMANY.

THE NEW EMPEROR.—By advices from Berlin, of the 4th inst., we learn that both Houses of Asembly had joined in requesting the King to accept the Emperorship of Germany. Intelligence reached Paris yesterday mo ning confirming the conditional acceptance of the sceptre of Germany by the Kit got Prussia.

Business at Frankfort. The fair at Frankfort was being well attended, and there was a good deal of business; it was estimated that prices were 8 to 10 per cent higher than before. DENMARK. No Help FROM Russia.—Copenhagen, April 2 —It is stated that the hope of D nmark being

assisted by Russia is becoming very slender. The King of Sweden has sent several divisions, but no Russian troops have yet made their ap-AUSTRIA. COMORN NOT TAKEN -Accounts from Hun

gary state that Comorn has not yet surrennered, though the Hungarian forces had had an engagement with the Russian forces, in which the gagement with the Russian forces, in which the latter had been successful.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COTTON MARKET-Liverood, April 7, 11 A.

M.—There is cotning doing in Cotton to-day, nothly esterilay and to-day being kept as close hosting the leading of the latter of the latter.

lid-y at the brokers' office

Corn MARKET-Our Corn market is quiet, and some few sales upon a retail scale are being made in Flour and Indian Corn. No alteration can be noticed in price, but holders manifest a degree of firmness in their operations.

FACTS ARE POWERFUL ARGUMENTS. -There are in New Orleans and its suburbs twelve hundred and fifty-three members of the Sons of Temperance, attached to different divi sions. During the whole of the recent visitation of the cholera in those places, but three deaths occurred among members. Of these three two had been members less than a month, and the other was greatly exposed by reason of his occupation. The proportion of deaths in the city was fifteen to every thousand souls, while in the Sons it was but little over two in the same number. The Crescent publishes a report from which these facts are gleaned. They are signifi-

THE SIAMESE TWINS .- The Siamese twins who have been living for some years on their own plantation in North Carolina, are said to be on their way to New York, whence they intend to embark for Europe, with a view to consult the most eminent surgeons on the practicability of an operation to divide the ligament that binds them together. It is farther said one of their sisters had been adopted into the family

if the Emperor of Siam. DEATHS.

Died, very suddenly, on Sanday, the 15th April, at his residence, in the county of Hanover, SAMUEL SCHERER, in the 55d year of his age.

The Whig will please copy.

SALE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF VALUABLE SLAVES. BY the authority of an order of the County Court of Campbell county, made at its Pebruary term, 1849, we will, on MONDAY, the 39th day of April, 1849, at the Big Lick, in the county of Roanoke, offer for sale, at public auction, about seventy (70). Negroes, of all ages and both sexes. These Negroes have been well ages and both sexes. These Negroes have been well are and both sexes accustomed to all the work inciralised and treated, are accustomed to all the work inciralised and treated, are accustomed to all the work inciralised and treated, are accustomed to all the work inciralised to portunity of investment to agriculturists wishing to purchase such property. Should the day above indicated be so inclement as to prevent a sale, it will be made on the day thereafter, or on the first suitable day, and be continued from day to day until completed.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of twelve months with the given for the purchase money, the purchaser executing bond with ample personal security, satisfactory is us. From this requirement of security there will be no departure. There will be no warranty of any sort on our part, but the title is believed to be unquestionable.

WM. WATTS,
EDWD. W. SAUNDERS,
Committee, \$c., of Martha Watts.